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THE LIBRARY JOURNAL.

VOL. 10.

NOVEMBER, 1885.

NO. 11.

C: A. CUTTER, *Editor*.

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TWO echoes from Lake George—a poem and a letter—teach this month some of the lessons of the Conference. To us it seems that several more might be drawn from the occasion. For one, the advantage of assembling at an attractive place which will draw many people together and give the enthusiasm of numbers. For another, the superiority of biennial over annual meetings, the longer interval allowing plenty of new material to accumulate and old material to appear fresh. For this reason we were sorry that the Association voted to meet annually hereafter. This experience also teaches us the great advantage of having a member of the Association trying all sorts of experiments. That we cannot hope to be repeated every year. New devices there will undoubtedly be, but hardly such a profusion as were displayed in the Sagamore's wigwam, or boasted of around his fires.

THE *British and colonial printer*, noticing the opening of the Wadsworth Free Library, asks, "Can London, with its wealth, its influence, its teeming population; London, the seat of Government, the focus of fashion, the site of the noblest national institutions; London, the home of books, and the factory for making them; the chosen residence of so many authors and book-lovers—can London be behind Manchester, Liverpool, Leeds, Birmingham, not to mention scores even of little towns and villages, and possess no library where every one can borrow

books 'without money and without price,' merely in virtue of being a citizen, or a member of the community? Humiliating as it is to make the admission, London has been so situated." Till very lately London was not the only great city in that condition. Less than a decade ago London, Paris, and New York had no free public library. Even now neither London nor New York, each with its single library of some 7000 volumes, compares very well with Paris and its 26 arrondissement libraries. And our own city, though it preceded the English metropolis in time, is behind it in method. The European capitals support their libraries from the public treasury, while the American city leaves its to the precarious, and as yet stinted, support of private charity.

IN the *Neuer Anzeiger* for August is given an abstract of an article in the *Bibliophile*, by G. Signorini, entitled "L'orario."

"The Italian library hours," says Signorini, "are in the highest degree unsuited to make the libraries useful." Three of the libraries in Florence, for instance, open from 9 to 3, a time when neither professors, pupils, journalists, nor workmen are able to consult them. The writer would have them open early in the morning and late in the evening, in summer, say from 7 to 10 A.M., and from 3 to 10 P.M. The *Anzeiger* complains of a similar state of things in Germany. The hours are short, the number of learned assistants is small, the consequence is that cataloguing work must be either done badly or some departments of it not done at all. If the hours were longer more necessary work could be done. The *Anzeiger* does not take into account that if cataloguers are to be worked more hours, they should have more pay. The salaries of library assistants in Germany are extremely meagre. No doubt they eke them out by other work out of hours. If this is made impossible, they should be compensated for the loss. It is therefore a question of marks and pennies, and how much the Government is willing to expend for libraries. The fact is, that libraries are costly things to run properly. In Darmstadt, says the *Anzeiger*, a city of 40,000 inhabitants, the Verein der

hessischen Aerzte sent in a petition last year to the Grandducal Ministry of the Interior and Justice that the library, which has 400,000 printed and 3000 MS. volumes, should be open for consultation at least ten hours a day in summer and seven in winter, though they would be content that books should be given out as before, only from 9 to 12 A.M., and from 2 to 4 P.M., the demands for books to be served as far as possible in the order in which they are received. The physicians believe that the new regulation need not be more expensive, but urged that, even if it were, the gain was worth the cost.

CHICAGO must hide its diminished head. Till lately it could boast the greatest library theft; but the little city of Parma, in the comparatively small country of Italy, has "beaten its record." Chicago could point to a loss of a little over 2000 volumes; Parma claims a theft of 5000. In both cases employment in the library helped the thieves; at Chicago the culprit had been in a subordinate position; at Parma, however, he was the secretary of the library.

MR. GARNETT, of the British Museum, having given in the *Library chronicle* an account of the way in which periodicals are marked in that library, Herr Richter sends to the *Neuer Anzeiger* a somewhat better method practised at the Royal Library in Dresden. The museum notation is PP. 1, PP. 2, etc. If a new periodical comes in which belongs between PP. 1 and PP. 2, it is called PP. 1a, the next is PP. 1b, and so on. But Herr Richter asks what is done with a paper that belongs between PP. 1 and PP. 1a. The Dresden Library would avoid this difficulty by giving to the insertion between 1 and 2 the mark 1m; between 1 and 1m, 1f; between 1m and 2, 1s, and so on. But between 1 and 1b he uses not 1a, but 1am, and probably between 1 and 1ab he would use 1aam, and so on *ad infinitum*, never allowing himself to get caught by using two successive numbers that have nothing between them. His device is good. But it is strange that he should not have thought of using the initial of the title of the periodical, and then commencing the use of numbers, a method which guides the inquirer in some degree to the place of the periodical, and for that reason is adopted in the author-number in some late systems of book notation.

THE NEW YORK LIBRARY CLUB.

A MEETING of the Executive Committee of the New York Library Club was held at "The Sagamore," Lake George, Friday evening, September 11th, at the close of the Conference of the American Library Association, and the following permanent officers were appointed:

President: R. R. Bowker, of the LIBRARY JOURNAL and *Publishers' weekly*.

Vice-Presidents: Miss Ellen M. Coe, Librarian of the New York Free Circ. Library; W. A. White, President of Brooklyn Library.

Secretary: C. A. Nelson, of the Astor Library.

Treasurer: J. Schwartz, Librarian of the Apprentices' Library.

The first meeting of the Club was held at Columbia College Library, Nov. 12th, at 3 P.M. About forty persons were present. The topics previously arranged by the Executive Committee for consideration were:

1. Local coöperation of New York libraries in—
 - a. A union list of periodicals in these libraries.
 - b. Inter-library loans and courtesies.
 - c. Book thieves.
 - d. Disposition of duplicates.
2. A New York Free Public Library.

The divisions of the first topic were very fully discussed. Messrs. Dewey, Nelson, and Schwartz were appointed a committee to prepare and report a plan for the publication of a union list of periodicals; and Messrs. R. B. Poole, Miss E. M. Coe and Geo. Hannah were appointed a committee to report what steps can be taken to protect our libraries from book thieves, and to present a plan for action at a future meeting.

The topic for consideration at the next meeting, Jan. 14th, 1886, will be Free public circulating libraries in New York City.

A more extended account of this meeting will be given in the next number of the LIBRARY JOURNAL.

All librarians or persons interested in library work are eligible for membership in the Club; those living at a distance from the city are cordially invited to so time their visits to New York that they may attend the meetings of the Club, at which they will always be gladly welcomed.

A full account of the organization of the Club, with its Constitution, may be found in the LIBRARY JOURNAL for August, v. 10, p. 177.

C: ALEXANDER NELSON, Secretary.

AN ALPHABETICO-MNEMONIC SYSTEM OF CLASSIFYING AND NUMBERING BOOKS. [Concluding Paper.]

BY J. SCHWARTZ, LIBRARIAN, NEW YORK APPRENTICES' LIBRARY.

100 Biography in Folio.		200 Dailies, Weeklies, Monthlies, and Annuals in Folio.	
4° 8° etc.		4° 8° etc.	
101 110-19 American Biography.		201 210-19 Annuals, Year Books, and Almanacs.	
102 120-29 British Biography.		202 220-29 Dailies, Weeklies, and Newspapers.	
103 130-39 French Biography.		203 230-39 Fashion, Dramatic, and Musical Periodicals.	
104 140-49 German and Teutonic Biography.		204 240-49 Historical and Geographical Periodicals.	
105 150-59 Italian, Spanish, and Portuguese Biography.		205 250-59 Literary Periodicals.	
106 160-69 Latin and Greek Biography.		206 260-69 Medical and Scientific Periodicals.	
107 170-79 Oriental Biography.		207 270-79 Political and Legal Periodicals.	
108 180-89 Slavonic Biography.		208 280-89 Theological and Philosophical Periodicals.	
109 190-99 Universal and Collected Biography.		209 290-99 Useful and Fine Art Periodicals.	
190 Universal and Collected Biography.		300 Fiction in English in Folio.	
191 Artists, Musicians, etc.		301 310-19 A. B.	Authors beginning with these Initials.
192 Dramatists, Poets, and Actors.		302 320-29 C. D.	
193 Engineers, Artisans, and Miscellaneous.		303 330-39 E. F.	
194 Geographical and Historical Biography.		304 340-40 G. H.	
195 Literary Biography.		305 350-59 I. L.	
196 Naturalists and Scientists.		306 360-69 M. N.	
197 Political and Legal Biography.		307 370-79 O. R.	
198 Theologians and Philosophers.		308 380-89 S. T.	
199 Women.		309 390-99 U. Z.	

NOTE.—Soliduses 111-19, 121-19, 131-19, 141-19, 151-19, 161-19, 171-19, 181-19, 191-19 are the same as classes 31-99 in Fiction.

AUTHOR AND TITLE NUMBERS.

1	A. B.	2	C. D.	3	E. F.	4	G. H.	5	I. L.	6	M. N.	7	O. R.	8	S. T.	9	U. Z.
10	Aa-Af	20	Caa-Caz	30	Ea-Ef	40	Gaa-Gaz	50	Ia-Iz	60	McA-McZ	70	Oa-Oz	80	Sa-Sz	90	Ua-Uz
11	Ag-An	21	Ce.	31	Eg-En	41	Ge-Gh	51	Ja-Jy	61	Ma-Mz	71	Pa-Pz	81	Se-Sh	91	Va-Vy
12	Ao-Az	22	Cha-Ciz	32	Ec-Ez	42	Gi-Gl	52	Kaa-Kaz	62	Mea-Mez	72	Pe-Ph	82	Si-Sk	92	Waa-Waz
13	Ba-Bd	23	Clo-Cn	33	Faa-Faz	43	Go-Gr	53	Ke-Kh	63	Mia-Mu	73	Pi-Pu	83	Sl-Sn	93	Waa-Wez
14	Be-Bh	24	Coa-Coz	34	Fe-Fh	44	Gu-Gy	54	Ko-Ky	64	Mo-Mz	74	Po-Pt	84	So-Sp	94	Waa-Wy
15	Bia-Biz	25	Cr-Ct	35	Fia-Fiz	45	Haa-Haz	55	Laa-Laz	65	Mua-Muz	75	Pu-Py	85	Sta-Str	95	Waa-Wiz
16	Bi-Ba	26	Cu-Cy	36	Fla-Fly	46	Hea-Hez	56	Lea-Lez	66	Mya-Myz	76	Qua-Quz	86	Su-Sy	96	Waa-Woz
17	Boa-Boz	27	Daa-Daz	37	Foa-Foz	47	Hia-Hiz	57	Lia-Li	67	Naa-Naz	77	Raa-Raz	87	Taa-Taz	97	Waa-Wry
18	Bra-Bry	28	De-Di	38	Fra-Fry	48	Hoa-Hoz	58	Loa-Loz	68	Ne-Ni	78	Re-Ri	88	Te-Tm	98	Waa-Wy
19	Bu-By	29	Do-Dy	39	Fu-Fy	49	Hu-Hy	59	Lu-Ly	69	No-Ny	79	Ro-Ry	89	To-Ty	99	X. Y. Z.

The present paper concludes the series devoted to the explanation of the "Alphabetic-Mnemonic System of Classifying and Numbering Books." To avoid misapprehension it is necessary to emphasize the statement made in the first paper, that it is designed to furnish an economical and practical method of classifying and numbering *books* rather than knowledge. In this respect it forms an exception to most schemes hitherto devised. Nearly all the systems of classification that I am acquainted with seem to run in the direction of classifying knowledge only, and it is for this reason that we find such anomalies as the coordination of English fiction with Chess, and Essays with Mezzotint engraving. The distinction between the two methods is important, and I have kept it constantly in mind in devising my scheme. A classification of knowledge must consider only the subjects themselves, whereas a classification of books must be based on the materials on hand, and its headings and divisions must be evolved from, and made to fit, the books actually existing. In the former, English fiction is a topic under English literature of no more importance, and requiring no more room than English poetry, but in devising a method of arranging a library we are confronted by the practical fact that English fiction may comprise one tenth or more of the works on hand, and our scheme of numbering must be arranged to overcome this practical difficulty.

Again, a classification of knowledge must be logically arranged, as its object is to show the development, genera, and species of science, literature, and art. The arrangement of a library is not intended for such a purpose, and the subtleties that are necessary in a classification of knowledge are altogether out of place. The primary object of library arrangement is to enable the reader, and more especially the attendants, to find in one place books on the same subject. The system that will enable inquirers to do this in the easiest and shortest manner must be the best. As the order of the alphabet is universally understood, and the logical refinements generally in vogue are not clearly comprehended by any one but the maker of each special scheme, it would seem that an alphabetical arrangement of departments, classes, and sub-classes, is the most practical method of accomplishing the results aimed at by all library classifications. The public who have access to the shelves do not care whether books on the

steam-engine precede or succeed books on mining, provided they are directed at once to the shelves on which the books can be found, and the attendants whose business it is to get the books have even less interest in the matter. They will consider that system the best which enables them with the least trouble to satisfy the readers' wants.

Another danger that I have endeavored to avoid is carrying the classification too far. If the system of arrangement is to become familiar to the public, and the library staff, it must not be too minute. An arrangement beyond the third place I therefore consider not only useless but positively mischievous, as the classification will become so complex and involved as to be burdensome to the memory, with the not unfrequent result that the deviser himself fails to find his way in the endless maze of divisions and subdivisions, and must consult an index to discover where he has shelved a given subject. A subdivision to the sixth and seventh place, as is actually carried out in several schemes now before the public, seems to me to altogether lose sight of the fundamental principle of arranging books—viz., facility of reference, and can serve no end but to bewilder and confuse. As there are not in this country more than a dozen libraries with over 100,000 works, a plan that seriously proposes 50,000 heads for the consideration of American libraries looks at first sight as if it were devised for Utopia or the Millennium, instead of our matter-of fact and practical community. A library arranged on my plan, with 1000 heads, would average about a shelf for each head, in a library of 100,000 volumes, and about a range in a library of a million volumes, which is certainly close enough for all practical purposes. Let us assume that an inquirer is interested in the literature of Chess, and wishes to see all the books the library has. He is directed to class 952, where on one shelf he will find all there is on the related subjects, Cards, Checkers, and Chess. His eye takes in the whole shelf at a glance, and he can more easily pick out the books on chess than he could find them in a fine-spun system where, although the actual books were no more in number, it was thought necessary to arrange the Chess literature separately, and probably subdivide it still further, with the result of having a dozen subdivisions on one shelf.

A scheme of classification for a library, to be of any practical value, must be perfectly familiar

in all its details to the library assistants. It must therefore avoid minute subdivisions; its general structure must be easily comprehended; and the order of its classes arranged in such a way as to be easily memorized. The Alphabetic-Mnemonic system tries to fulfil these conditions, and for the purpose of more securely fastening it in the memory, a simple and easily comprehended system of mnemonics has been applied to its main idea of alphabetical arrangement. The consistent application and use of the nine Arabic figures to represent topics beginning with the same initials cannot fail to render the acquisition of the scheme a comparatively easy task—certainly much easier than if the classes were merely arranged alphabetically without regard to mnemonics.

All minute subdivisions should be reserved for the catalogue only. Books on the shelves

are not so easily handled as titles, which can be put under as many heads as may be necessary, whereas books can go in one head only, however desirable it may be to put them in more. This reason alone, if no other existed, is a fatal objection to the method of infinite subdivision on the shelves.

While I believe it is an error to apply the logical methods of classification on the shelves, it must not be understood that I am opposed to them *per se*. I believe they are very useful and desirable in their place, but that place is not a library. I could easily have thrown my scheme into a logical form, as it is based on logical principles, and merely recast in alphabetical order for practical reasons. The following table will show the basis from which the Alphabetic-Mnemonic Classification has been built up:

Faculties or Instruments of Knowledge.	{	Senses furnish Sensible Facts=	1. Theory (6) NATURAL SCIENCES. 2. Practice (9) USEFUL AND FINE ARTS.
		Emotions furnish Creative or Formal Thought=	(5) LITERATURE AND LANGUAGE.
	{	Intellect.	1. Memory (= Reason + Senses) furnishes knowledge of EVENTS=(4) HISTORY. 2. Will (= Reason + Emotions) furnishes knowledge of DUTIES=(7) POLITICAL AND SOCIAL SCIENCE. 3. Reason furnishes knowledge of Truths and Principles=(8) THEOLOGY AND PHILOSOPHY.

The three classes, Biography, Periodicals, and Fiction, given in a condensed form in this paper would logically form subdivisions of the preceding classes; Fiction being classed under Literature, and the other two under all the divisions according to the particular form of each biography or periodical. But as it is very difficult to assign each biography to its proper subject head, as it may with equal propriety fit in several; as hardly any magazine is strictly confined to a specific subject; and as a subdivision of English fiction by subjects seems hardly feasible, I have thought it best to assign each of these classes to a separate department, for the additional reason that all three are generally very largely represented in all libraries, and therefore need plenty of room for numbering. They are placed together at the head of the scheme, and are distinguished from the other departments by their arrangement being mainly alphabetical, by *topics* in BIOGRAPHY, by *titles* in PERIODICALS, and by *authors* in FICTION. In Fiction there is no division by subject, and in the other two classes the division is carried out only to the second place.

It will be noticed that this method of arrange-

ment appears in other parts of the classification—viz., classes 80, 520-29, 530-39, and 570-79; in fact it forms the main peculiarity of the scheme—the combination of alphabetical with subject classes. In other schemes but one section number is assigned to these classes, in consequence of which there is an accumulation of figures in numbering. This is avoided in the Alphabetic-Mnemonic scheme by assigning *author divisions* in place of subject divisions to such classes as will not bear further sub-classification, and are nevertheless generally so largely represented as to need *some* form of subdivision. While therefore retaining all the advantages of the decimal system, I avoid the defects of giving headings for unimportant subjects merely to fill up space, and of not allowing sufficient room for the alphabetical classes, because they are not capable of subject division.

The scheme consists, therefore, of two kinds of classes, subject classes carried to the third place, and alphabetical carried to the second place. In the former the fourth place will indicate the author classes AB, CD, etc., according to the scheme under FICTION; in the alphabetical classes, the third place indicates the author initials, so that

the fourth place must be reserved for further subdivisions of the alphabet, according to the author table. For example, class 12 is for British biography, and 1253 will be for biographical subjects, beginning with the combination Ke; 1269 for those beginning with No—Ny; and 1272 for those beginning with Pe—Ph. In subject classes the fifth number (or first book number), will contain the subdivision of the alphabet that is in the fourth place in alphabetical classes. For example, 473 is the class for Egypt, and 4735 for authors beginning with the letters, I—L, consequently Lieblein's "Ägyptische Chronologie" will fall in the numbers 4735.70 to 4735.79, and Wilkinson's "Manners and Customs" in 4739.50 to 4739.59. To determine which one of these ten numbers to assign in each case, and to show how the sub-alphabetical arrangement of individual books is to be kept up, the following plan is recommended:

1. In subject classes the numbers are already determined to the fifth place by the class and author tables, and there remain for the sixth place just ten numbers in every case. The book number should therefore be completed by determining the particular number in each case according to the initial of the title, using for this purpose the table of initials under FICTION; thus Lieblein's "Ägyptische Chronologie" would be 4735.71, because A and B = 1; Wilkinson's "Manners and Customs" would be 4739.56, because M and N = 6, and so in every case the initial of the title determining which of the nine digits to select. A few examples from other subject classes, compared with the author table and mnemonic key under FICTION, will make this clearer:

<i>Ruscroft's History of the U. S.</i>	4141.34
<i>Demosthenes' Orations</i>	5862.87
<i>Burley's Analogy of religion</i>	8271.01
<i>Terhune's Common-sense in the household</i>	9428.82
<i>George's Progress and poverty</i>	7704.17

2. In the alphabetical classes the same principle can be applied, and as we have 99 places for book numbers instead of ten, the sub-alphabetical arrangement can be made even closer than in the subject classes. The method that seems to me the simplest and the best, all things considered, is to assign every *second* series of ten numbers to a separate author, and to number his books according to the initials of their titles on the plan indicated in the preceding section. As this method gives a vacant series of ten numbers, both before as well as after every author, there will be, practically,

thirty numbers for each, so that if the first series of ten is filled another can be begun either after or before, according to circumstances. An apparent disadvantage of this plan is, that books by the same author beginning with the same initial will be placed in different *tens*, but this disadvantage is only apparent, for ten works, on the usual allowance of three volumes for each number (including duplicates), will probably fill a shelf, so that the next series of ten will begin a new shelf, and, as a matter of course, books beginning with the same initial will be immediately underneath each other. There cannot, therefore, be the slightest difficulty in finding any separate work, even without the number. No plan has yet been devised that will provide for the strict alphabetical arrangement of individual books in one series, and those that even approximate to it are obliged to use a cumbrous and complex system of notation. With our simple method, as close an approximation as is really necessary is attained with the least expenditure of figures. As it is impossible to tell in advance which authors will be voluminous a plan that provides alike for all authors, and furnishes room for all their works seems preferable to one that attempts to guess their future activity. In Fiction, where there are no subdivisions by subjects, the numbering capacity of the system is largely increased. The 2d and 3d place being filled by the alphabetical combinations of our author table, the fourth place allows ten sections for each of the 99 author numbers, and if we allow only two authors for each, and begin them alternately at beginning and end of the 99 book numbers, there will be room under each combination for (10×2) 20 authors with 50 works for each.

An example from the class Fiction will more clearly explain the system recommended for numbering the alphabetical classes:

FIRST SHELF.

Dickens, Barnaby Rudge.....	3288.01
— Christmas books.....	3288.02
— David Copperfield.....	3288.03
— Great expectations.....	3288.04
— Lamplighter's story.....	3288.05
— Mystery of Edwin Drood.....	3288.06
— Old curiosity shop.....	3288.07
— Tale of two cities.....	3288.08
— Uncommercial traveller.....	3288.09

SECOND SHELF.

Bleak house.....	3288.11
Dombey and Son.....	3288.12
Hard times.....	3288.14
Little Dorrit.....	3288.15
Nicholas Nickleby.....	3288.16
Pickwick papers.....	3288.17
Somebody's luggage.....	3288.18

In Fiction there would be room for fifty or more titles for an author, and in other alphabetical classes for about thirty titles. If more than thirty titles are added the books of the author in question can be taken out and assigned to a separate section by merely adding a letter to the section number. This can be done in every case where the space originally allowed proves insufficient, and by this simple expedient room provided for 99 works if necessary.

The scheme of numbering, as just explained, will provide ample space for a million works, or 2,000,000 volumes, without counting duplicates. Should any of the sections be filled (a contingency that is not likely to arise for fifty years, at least, in any library adopting the plan) the system can be continued indefinitely by merely adding a letter to the section number. In this way twenty-five new sections can be added, if needed, to each of the original 10,000, providing room for a prospective library of twenty-five million works, or over fifty million volumes, without using more than seven characters in any case. In a library of a million volumes, arranged on this plan, it would be as easy to find a book with or without its number, as in one of ten thousand, as the arrangement is alphabetical throughout. If we accept a shelf as the lowest practical division for library classification, the system can be made to accommodate a library of any extent. In a collection of 5000 volumes each shelf might begin with one of the class numbers (0-99); in a library of 100,000 volumes each of the sub-classes (0-999) would need a shelf, and in a library of a million every series of ten, in the book numbers, might require a separate shelf. It would form, if applied in this manner, an expansive shelf system, combining the advantage of a fixed place for each book, with the power of subdividing as often as desirable, without altering the numbers or shelf marks.

I intended to show how some cases that usually give considerable trouble in numbering can be easily managed in the Alphabetico-Numerical system, but I must reserve the explanation for special articles. The cases referred to are, Public documents; Voluminous topics, such as Dante, Homer, Shakespeare; Periodicals and Newspapers; Bibles; Biographies; Novels; Essays; and Pamphlets. I also intended to show the special value of the system for cataloguing purposes, but this also must be reserved for some more favorable occasion, as this explanation has already reached a greater length

than was intended. I trust I have made it clear in what respects the scheme here given differs from others, and that it possesses practical advantages not afforded by any other plan. The main features of its method of numbering will, it is hoped, be understood from the explanation, and any difficulties that may still remain will be cleared up in future articles on special topics. Until then the writer will be happy to answer any inquiries by mail.

THE LIBRARY ASSOCIATION OF THE UNITED KINGDOM.

(From the *London Athenæum*.)

THE eighth annual meeting of this society began on Tuesday, September 15th. A formal reception of the Association by the mayor and council in the council chamber took place at noon. Kindly speeches of welcome were made by the mayor, vicar, and parliamentary representative of Plymouth, and were acknowledged on behalf of the Association by Mr. Chancellor Christie, who made a happy allusion to a large picture in the room as being the work of Mr. Solomon Hart, who for several years was Librarian to the Royal Academy, and an early member of the Library Association. Luncheon was then enjoyed by more than 100 people, who heartily cheered the speeches that were made. In the afternoon two papers were read — one by Mr. Alderman John Shelley on the libraries of the three towns (Plymouth, Stonehouse, and Devonport); the other "On the Bibliography of the 'History of the World,' and of the 'Remains' of Sir Walter Raleigh," by Dr. J. N. Brushfield. The value of the first paper lay chiefly in the account of the Plymouth Proprietary and Cottonian Library in Cornwall Street, which is rich in relics of Sir Joshua Reynolds. A paper on the second subject, by Mr. Henry Stevens, was communicated; it connected Raleigh with Harriot, the author of "The History of Virginia," in a way new to many of his hearers. In the evening a well-attended conversation was held in the news-rooms of the Free Library.

Wednesday morning was occupied with a paper by that energetic official Mr. Yates, on "Our Town Library. Its Success and Failures;" "Libraries for the Young," by Mr. Briscoe, of Nottingham; and "Our Boys: What do they Read?" by Mr. Wright, of Plymouth. The discussion on libraries was extremely practical and suggestive, and the respective estimates of the relative value to juvenile readers of Walter Scott, Marryat, Kingston, Miss Yonge, and others were not unamusing. The last paper on the morning's programme was "Printing of Library Catalogues," by Mr. W. May, the reading of which led to a discussion principally as to the cheapest mode of printing the catalogues of smaller libraries.

The afternoon of Wednesday, the 16th, was

well spent, mainly in the discussion of a paper "On the Extension of the Free Library System to Rural Districts," by Mr. Silvanus Trevail. Mr. Trevail urged that good books might be disseminated among the rural population by means of the School Board system, the schoolmasters and schoolmistresses acting as librarians in the several parishes. Canon Moor gave an account of the libraries of the city of Truro—viz., the County Library, the Diocesan Library, and the library of the Royal Institution of Cornwall. The canon is honorary librarian of the Diocesan Library, and he gave a particular account of a valuable bequest of theological works made by a country clergyman, who lived almost penuriously that he might buy fine copies of the Fathers, the Councils, and other works, all which he bequeathed to the Diocesan Library of Truro.

In the course of the day the mayor opened an exhibition in the old building of the South Devon and East Cornwall Hospital. It consisted of rare books, rare bindings, and various specimens of leather used in binding. There were library appliances of all kinds, including shelves that revolve and steps that fold up and are very light to carry. Some of the most sumptuous bindings came from the library of Lord Crawford and Balcarres, others from the collection of Mr. R. M. Holburn, of Highbury. Several Caxtons were lent by Mr. Blades. The Japanese book-backs of highly polished shark skin attracted attention. So did an edition of "Gertrude of Wyoming," on the edges of which, underneath the gold, was painted a beautiful landscape. Pigskin bindings were shown by Mr. Zaehndorf, which encourage the hope of obtaining a very durable and handsome covering for books. Embroidered velvet bindings of the time of Queen Elizabeth were exhibited, which lead to the expectation that this style of book decoration may be revived. Among the exhibits were specimens of the destructive work of the bookworm on a copy of the Koran. The little creature had attacked the binding, but, with what was called a true Mohammedan instinct, it had spared the text of the sacred book. An edition of the sacred books of the Sikhs, said to be the property of Lord Dufferin, was exhibited as the smallest book in the world, being about half the size of a postage-stamp. One room was devoted to illustrations exhibited by Messrs. Cassell & Co., and by the proprietors of the *Graphic*. Another room contained the publications of the Religious Tract Society, and the innumerable translations of the Scriptures issued by the British and Foreign Bible Society. The building in which these various objects are displayed had, by the energy of Mr. Wright, librarian to the corporation and local secretary to the Association, been completely renovated in the course of a few days; and it was impossible not to feel that the acquisition of its large and commodious rooms for the use of the Free Library, which is somewhat cribbed and cabined in the edifice it now occupies—"an architectural curiosity" it was called—would be the best reward that a man of

Mr. Wright's public spirit could receive for his honorable exertions. A visit to Saltram Park was made very agreeable by the courtesy of the owner, the Earl of Morley, and by the beautiful weather.

The first business of Thursday morning was the election of 132 honorary members of the Association, a further proof of the energy and perseverance of the local secretary. Then followed three papers on classification, the first being by Mr. W. Archer, Librarian of the National Library of Ireland, who contended that the dictionary form of catalogue was better than any other, that author and subject should be included in one alphabet and not form separate divisions of the catalogue, and that all doubts and ambiguities should be made clear by the multiplication of cross references. The second paper, "On Classification for Scientific and Medical Libraries," by Mr. J. B. Bailey, Librarian to the Medical and Chirurgical Society of London, pointed out the special kind of classification needed for libraries of that kind, which cannot properly be arranged on the system usually adopted in the ordinary collections of general literature. The third paper, by Mr. John Brownhill, "On Science and Art," propounded a scheme of classification that could have but a limited application. It was announced that the report of the committee on classification was not ready for presentation to the meeting.

In the afternoon Professor F. Pollock read a paper "On the Library of the Alpine Club," which pleased the audience as much by its literary finish as by the grave humor which characterized the document and its delivery. Mr. Tedder, Librarian of the Athenaeum Club, followed with a paper, "Proposals for a Bibliography of National History." The scheme is necessarily a large one—too large, it might be thought, for a single writer. Mr. Tedder, therefore, elicited loud cheers when he announced that he was not satisfied with merely throwing out a suggestion, but that he meant to do the work himself. The paper by Mr. W. Roberts, of Penzance, "On Publishers' Subterfuges in the Eighteenth Century," was so indistinctly delivered in a room acoustically bad that few could hear it, and the audience gradually melted away. The temptation to get into the sunshine was great, for Lord Mount Edgcumbe had invited the members of the Association to visit his gardens, grounds, and deer park. A steamer carried about 150 persons across the water to Mount Edgcumbe, and truly the scene presented was most lovely. The orangery attracted particular attention. Oranges hang in clusters on the trees in the open air, where also grow several large fan-palms, and where the aloe stands blossoming on its three tall stems. One romantic librarian compared the scene to the garden of the Hesperides. A long steep ascent brought the visitors to the highest summit in the deer park, whence they obtained a view of sea and city and country that cannot be surpassed. Descending on the other side, the earl led his company along a broad path in a wood from which

lovely glimpses of the sea were obtained. The libraries of both Saltram and Mount Edgcumbe are of the usual kind, containing few rarities, but many handsome books of prints and nice copies of works of general literature in English, French, and Italian.

The evening of the third day was spent in the Plymouth Athenæum on the invitation of its President, Mr. William Square. On Friday morning Mr. John Taylor, City Librarian, Bristol, gave an historical and descriptive account of the libraries of that city. The Rev. W. S. Lach-Szyrma did as much for Penzance. Both papers will form a valuable portion of the *Transactions* of the Association when printed. The last paper of all was on "Free Libraries from a Bookseller's Point of View," by Mr. Downing, of Birmingham, who pointed out that the book trade has, upon the whole, largely benefited by the establishment of free libraries. A discussion followed which, but for lack of time, might have expanded into many considerations as to the relations between the bookselling and the book-lending bodies—the price of new books, their absorption by Mudie, Smith, Day, Cawthorn, and others, and their subsequent sale as surplus copies. The subject, however, was not pursued, and may possibly be brought forward at a future meeting.

The afternoon was spent in electing officers and amending the rules of the Association. Henceforward members will have to pay an entrance fee on their election, and the life subscription is to be raised from 5 to 8 guineas.

GOOD LITERATURE TAKING THE PLACE OF BAD.

MRS. E. A. PRATT, Matron of the West Side Day Nursery, N. Y. city, said:

"In connection with our Nursery we have an industrial school where girls from 8 to 14 years are taught, after public school hours, household duties, cooking, dressmaking, etc. A year ago, noticing that the girls were in the habit of reading the light literature of the day, and in talking with them about it, I felt the need of something more ennobling in the way of reading matter. We gathered together a few good books and allowed the girls to take them home. It was a success. As fast as read they were returned, and others taken, so that our shelves seldom had a book on them. And the girls soon showed improvement in manners and conversation. This fall, when the industrial school opened, the girls were overjoyed to find a donation of 133 new books from Mrs. W. Amory. Then came the demand from outsiders to draw books. The Principal of the 40th Street school suggested that the good boys from the different classes should have the benefit of the library, and to eke out the few books we had he sent 53 books that originally belonged to a library formed by a former principal of the school.

"We have now 300 books, but they are not enough to supply the demand. The children

crave reading matter, and, unless good books are placed before them, will grasp whatever comes within their reach. The library is free. It is for children exclusively. Its object is to place good, moral, instructive books before them. To do this we need donations of books, also money to help us carry on the work, and we ask a generous public to help us."

Donations of money will be received and acknowledged by Mrs. J. A. Macdonald, 3 East 12th Street, city, or Flushing, L. I.; also after Nov. 1 by Mrs. W. Amory, jr., 48 West 39th Street, city. Books will be received and acknowledged by Mrs. Pratt at the library, 260 West 40th Street.

INDEXING SCIENTIFIC LITERATURE.

BY PROFESSOR W. FEEAR.

From Third Annual Report of Committee on Indexing Chemical Literature.

FOR several years it has been my custom to index the most important papers bearing on problems in which I have, from time to time, been interested. After some experience with different methods of indexing, I have finally devised a plan which meets the demands of my own work more fully than any other method I have tried.

In the formation of this plan the following data have had weight:

1. Information concerning subject-matter, or authorship, is much more frequently sought than concerning points of chronology, and when historical data are the objects of search, there is much more probability that they relate to minor details of a subject than to the general class of matter indexed under a bibliographic title.
2. When a given paper is being sought, the clew to its position is probably the name of the author, or the nature of the subject-matter, and rarely the date of its reading or publication.
3. To relieve any who may in the future attempt to collate the bibliographies compiled by different individuals, from the necessity of a comparison of every item with the original paper indicated, an index should contain in compact form all distinctive data necessary to a complete knowledge of the subject-nature, and the biographical and historical relations of each paper indexed.
4. Utility, while demanding completeness, will neither allow the space necessary to the full answer of every form of query on a given minor subject, nor, on the other hand, a complex system of cross reference.

In consideration of these facts, the following system was reached:

It involves both an author and a subject index. In the author-index are given the following data:

1. The full name of the author.
2. The date of the reading of the paper, or, if that is not available, the date of publication.

3. The *original* title.

4. If that is not sufficiently specific, a brief emendation added in brackets.

5. The volume and page of the periodical in which the paper first appeared, followed by a list of the places where abstracts are found.

The index of authors is in alphabetical order; while the different papers written by the same author are arranged in chronological order under his name.

The titles in the subject-index are made up from a consideration of the specific subject-matter of a paper, rather than from its title; the arrangement is alphabetical, just like any ordinary subject-index, but references are made under the subdivisions of each specific title to the *authors* who have written on the subject indicated by that particular subdivision, followed by the *date* of the paper given in the author-index. Under each subdivision the names of the authors occur in alphabetical order.

To illustrate, take the article appearing in the Journal of the Chemical Society of London, volume 23, page 371, detailing the discovery of butyric ferment in water contaminated by sewage, and entitled Organic Matter in Water, by Charles Heisch, Lecturer, etc. Reference to the Proceedings of the Society shows it to have been read on June 16, 1870.

The author-index would have the following entry:

Heisch, Charles

1870, June 16.

On Organic Matter in Water.

[Occurrence of *butyric ferment* introduced by sewage contamination].

J. Ch. Soc. 23, 27.

List of Abstracts }

In the subject-index the following entries would be made:

1). Butyric Ferment.

Occurrence in water contaminated by sewage.

Heisch, C., 1870, June 16.

2). Water,

Contaminated by sewage. Occurrence of butyric ferment in.

Heisch, C., 1870, June 16.

By the use of this plan the following advantages are gained:

1. A ready reference to any paper, given a knowledge of its authorship or subject.

2. A general idea of the lines of investigation already opened up, relating to any specific subject from a glance at the subject-index.

3. A knowledge of what any author has written on the subject proper of the bibliography, and in what chronological order, from a glance at the author-index.

4. A ready access to the history of any detail of a specific subject by reason of the relatively small number of references under the proper sub-division, and the use of dates in connection with those references in the subject-index.

5. A possibility of great expansion of the subject-index with the requirements of only a small additional amount of space, and without complexity of cross-reference.

6. The compact arrangement in the author-index of all data necessary to the distinctive knowledge of an article.

It may seem that an indication of the *locus* of a paper might with advantage be appended to the date in the subject-index, but a consideration of the multitude of abstracts will show immediately the reason for the omission.

Again, it may be urged that the first of the principles announced as the basis of the system — viz., the paramount importance of subject and authorship, would require a subject-classification of the papers under the name of a given author, rather than the chronological order which is adopted. An attempt to arrange according to the *original* titles will soon be found untrustworthy; an arrangement according to *emended* titles is found to interfere with the ready grasp of the details which are presented in the author-index, and are its marked features.

Finally, it may be objected that an index prepared according to this system suffers from the disadvantage of being, at best, much more bulky than those prepared according to other plans which have been proposed; thus involving both greater labor in preparation, and increased expense in publication. In reply to these objections, attention must be called to the fact that the mere labor of *writing* an index is very small, relative to that expended in finding *what* to write, and that the latter factor is a constant, whatever plan be adopted, and second, that though the cost of publication be slightly greater, the greatly increased completeness and utility far outweigh this difference in cost.

Communications.

THE INFLUENCE OF LAKE GEORGE.

THE brain of the Library Conference is so apparent in the interesting papers and discussions now before the public that even a word in that regard is unnecessary. Practical results will be the outgrowth, and they will speak for themselves.

Though we acknowledge the brain as the motive power, there was another vital element, the value of which cannot be estimated, and which should not be overlooked: the social element, the very heart and soul of the Conference. Doubtless the locality with its natural beauties and its quiet, restful atmosphere, tended largely to awaken the best impulses of human nature; the walks, the drives, the hours spent on the

lake, all had a tendency to break down the barriers of reserve, and induce a freedom of intercourse as of a brotherhood whose interests and pursuits were identical.

Many an interchange of thought occurred where least expected; many a helpful suggestion and word of encouragement sunk deep to spring up at some future day "bearing fruit an hundredfold;" cares and burdens were relieved of half their weight by the discovery of a hidden bond of sympathy undreamed of.

Yet over all the merry laugh rang out, and the spirit of wit and mirth presided everywhere, giving a life and brightness to the Conference which was its chief charm.

The influence of the Lake George Conference is far-reaching; it has inspired higher aims; it has cemented friendships already begun; it has awakened new sympathies; and as we return with renewed vigor and courage to our routine duties, we re-echo with our whole hearts the sentiment, "*Who would not be a Librarian?*"

P. TUCKETT.

CATALOGUE OF THE FISKE HARRIS COLLECTION OF AMERICAN POETRY.

A COMPREHENSIVE catalogue of the unique collection made by the late Mr. Caleb Fiske Harris is now in contemplation, and will be undertaken if sufficient encouragement is received. Something in regard to its value may be judged from the language used by Prof. Tyler, in the preface to his "*History of American Literature*," where he speaks of it as a "unique collection of American poetry, the most extensive, I suppose, in the world." After Mr. Harris's death it passed into the hands of the late Hon. Henry B. Anthony, United States Senator from Rhode Island, and was by him bequeathed to the library of Brown University. It is under the auspices of this institution that the proposed catalogue will now be undertaken, in a manner long contemplated by the collector of the books. Mr. Rogers, in his "*Private Libraries of Providence*," published in 1878, remarks: "In 1874 he [Mr. Harris] printed for his own convenience an index to this part of his library. . . . It is to be hoped that he will carry out the purpose, which we understand he entertains, of printing a catalogue of this portion of his library more comprehensive than the index above referred to, giving full titles and collations, and descriptive and bibliographical notes." But Mr. Harris died without accomplishing this. It was also Senator Anthony's intention that such a catalogue should be prepared. A recent letter from Hon. John R. Bartlett, whose work on the catalogue of the John Carter Brown Library is well known, states: "When Mr. Anthony purchased the collection I suggested to him the importance of having a catalogue made of it, giving full titles and collations of every book and pamphlet that it contained. I also proposed to have biographical and bibliographical notes on the rarer and little known poets and their writings. This catalogue I proposed to compile myself, and have it printed

at Senator Anthony's expense, as a proper appendage to the collection." This proposition was heartily approved by Senator Anthony, but the state of Mr. Bartlett's health unfortunately prevented at that time, and has since prevented, his undertaking the work.

The gentleman who now proposes to take it up and carry it forward on substantially the same lines as above indicated is Rev. Dr. J. C. Stockbridge, of Providence, a member of the Library Committee of Brown University, and already possessing a great familiarity with the contents of the collection. Numerous requests for copies of the work have already been made, and for the purpose of bringing the matter to the attention of those most interested the present announcement has been made. If a sufficient number of libraries or individuals will send to Dr. Stockbridge their names as subscribers at as early a date as possible the publication of the work will be assured.

It is expected that the work will make a volume of about 350 pages, and that the subscription price will be \$5 per copy. The edition will probably be limited to 250 copies.

HOW NOT TO DO IT.

"I WANT to pour into your sympathizing ear a little of my disgust at the want of system in our public library. I wish you were here, if for no other reason than to teach the young ladies in attendance what is in the library. I remember the ready sympathy and help I used to get in ———, and how you found me a certain book I wanted, even when I had forgotten the author's name as well as the name of the book itself. There is no lack of funds to carry the library on. The city criminal fines support it. The building is large and beautiful, and there are books enough if one could only get at them. There is a superintendent (I believe he holds his position through political influence), and there are also seven or eight lady assistants, who have a good time among themselves. X. was in a hurry one day to get away, and two of these same young ladies stood discussing their beaux in the most leisurely manner, instead of trying to help him find a book that they were not sure was in the library at all. It takes forever and a day to get your book entered, and the new one properly recorded. I was once one whole hour trying to get somebody to attend to me. Once in despair I threw down my book in the library and left, and when I summoned courage and patience to go again I couldn't draw another book till I had paid a fine."

SHAKESPEARIANA.

WHEN a writer on the Bibliography of Shakespeare omits to mention important works, we must conclude either that he regards them as unimportant, making an error in judgment that annuls the force of his critique, or that he has been negligent in his search for data which is equally bad. Your footnote (p. 184), therefore, pretty effectually uses up the article of Mr. J. Parker

Norris. I hope he may be induced in his own defence to go at the subject again and treat it thoroughly, or that some one else may do it, as younger students of Shakespeare (like myself) need to know the relative merits and demerits of the several different bibliographies that are extant. I add a few notes.

Allibone, see *LIT. JOUR.*, Aug., '85, p. 184.

Birmingham Lib. Cat., see the same.

Bohn's Lowndes, see the same.

Boston Public Lib. Cat., see the same. Mr. Noyes, of Brooklyn Lib., said in his Cat. that this is the most elaborate catalogue of Shakespeareana, both descriptive and topical, yet [1881] published.

Caspar, C. N., of Milwaukee, Wis., has in MS. some valuable data.

Cohn, see *LIT. JOUR.*, Aug., '85, p. 184.

Frey, Albert R., of Astor Lib., has also accumulated valuable materials.

Halliwell, see Lowndes, p. 2332, col. 1, and Burton's Cat. lots 4929 and 4930. See also Lowndes, p. 2334, col. 2; and p. 2338, col. 2; and p. 2339, col. 1, bis; and col. 2, bis; and Brooklyn Lib. Cat.

Knortz's Amer. Shakespeare Bibliog., pub. at 30 cts., Boston, 1876.

Thimm, see Brooklyn Lib. Cat.

Wyman, see Trade-List Anl., 1884, p. 151.

E. A. MAC.

732 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

THIEVES.

On my return from my five weeks' vacation, including the pleasant week at Lake George, I had occasion to examine some bound volumes of the *American Architect*. Imagine my surprise on finding several of the illustrated pages missing!

On making a thorough examination of the other volumes of this work I found 7 of them mutilated and 130 pages gone.

Fortunately I was able at once to trace the person who had been using this work, and have succeeded in recovering the abstracted plates. If the publicity of this affair, for it was in all the papers, acts as a warning to others who may be tempted to commit a similar offence, we shall be satisfied.

MARTHA A. BULLARD,
Librarian Seymour Library, Auburn, N. Y.

[Mr. W. Frank Bower was arrested, confessed after an hour's imprisonment, pleaded guilty, and was sentenced to pay a fine of \$50 or stand committed to jail for fifty days. He paid the fine. The penalty is, at the discretion of the court, not exceeding three years in prison, or one year in jail, or a fine not exceeding \$500, or all of these.]

FUNK, the Chicago book thief, went to Cambridge and got admitted to the Divinity School, and was found out on trying to get his bond signed. Shortly after he committed suicide.

LAKE GEORGE.

BY C. ALEX. NELSON.

FAIR Horicon, lake of the silvery waters,
Whose clear depths the mountain-top shadows aye kiss,
As in their strong arms the couched Titans enfold thee,
Sweet Naiad of the wilderne s, slumbering in bliss.

How strange on our ears fall the legend and story
Of war's glittering pageants, thy bosom that pressed
In the strife 'twixt the cross and the lily, when startled
The war-whoop thy dense bosky shores from their rest.

The peace-bringing heralds of cross and of missal
Well named thee the "Lake of the Sacrament" pure,
For the light of thy loveliness memory's altar
Shall hallow when legends no longer allure.

Enchanted we float past thy green-tufted islands,
In thy Paradise Bay—peerless haven of rest—
'Neath thy dark, beetling crags, o'er whose rose-haloed
summits

Chaste Dian her silver bow draws in the west.

As round us the shadows of eve softly gather,
How quickens our sense of thine exquisite peace;
From the din of the mart, and from life's restless turmoil,
The pilgrim to thee finds a blessed surcease.

Library Economy and History.

BIBLIOTHÈQUES publiques et privées. (In *Le livre*, 10 août, p. 421-3.)

An interesting statistical article on Paris libraries.

Das H. KLEMM'sche bibliographische Museum in Dresden. With a view. (In *Illustrirte Zeitung*, Aug. 1, p. 118.)

RICHARDSON, H. H., architect. The Converse memorial library, Malden, Mass.; sketches by E. E. Deane, with a description from the Boston Herald. (In *American architect*, Oct. 3.)

Contains space for 35,000 v.; additional shelves for 25,000 can be inserted; and the basement may hold 20,000 more.

A special edition of the Malden press, Oct. 1, 1885, contains a view and description of the library and account of the dedication, from which we hope to find space to make extracts soon.

TAYLOR, J. The first English [free] library; [abstract of a paper read at the Plymouth conference of the L. A. U. K.]. (In *Building news*, Sept. 25, p. 481.)

Claims that "as early as 1464 a [free] reference library was instituted in Bristol," and another in 1615.

THIERRY, E. Rapport à M. le ministre de l'instruction publique sur la Bibliothèque de l'Arsenal; avec un extrait du catalogue des journaux de la bibliothèque. Paris, Champion, 1885. 85 p. 8°.

THIMM, CARL A. Library of the International Health Exhibition, London, 1884. (In *Booklore*, Aug., p. 64-66.)

Abstracts of and extracts from reports.

Cooper Union, N. Y. More than 650,000 persons used the reading-room, and nearly 200,000 volumes were lent for home use.

Iowa State Library. (Biennial report, II. 1.) Added, 5006, of which 1642 were law books; total, 28,160. "The books in the general library have been arranged in classes, Mr. F. B. Perkins's classification, with modifications to suit our needs having been adopted." Appended is an "Historical sketch of the library" (6 p.) and "Statistics of [48] libraries in the state." The salaries reported range from \$570 to \$2300. Eight salaries are less than \$100 each; only five exceed \$300.

Lawrence (Mass.) P. L. Added, 1683 v.; total, 26,369; issued, 119,341; (fiction, 51.4 p. c., juveniles, 20.3). "The whole number of pamphlets now in the library, considered worth preserving, is 3137. These pamphlets are all catalogued by authors and subjects, and the cards, filling six drawers, are kept apart from the general card-catalogue. The librarian has been at considerable trouble to sort all these pamphlets into classes, and arrange them systematically in pamphlet-cases, the subjects of which the pamphlets treat being designated in writing on the backs of the cases."

The classification of the library is:

	In the Library.		Issued in 1884.	
	No. of Vols.	Per Cent.	No. of Vols.	Per Cent.
Prose fiction,	1,204	13.8	61,361	51.4
History,	2,326	10.9	24,240	20.3
General literature,	7,411	19.3	5,919	4.2
Literary periodicals, . . .	2,135	9.8	4,893	4.0
Biog. and genealogy, . . .	2,099	9.0	4,547	3.9
Theology, mental and moral science,	1,728	7.5	3,817	3.2
Geography and travels, . .	1,040	7.0	3,582	3.0
Poetry and drama,	1,524	6.6	2,502	2.1
Industrial arts,	1,111	6.1	2,065	1.8
Juvenile literature,	1,159	5.8	1,676	1.4
Natural sciences,	1,951	9.5	1,654	1.4
Sociol., politics, law, educ., statistics, etc., . . .	1,131	5.0	1,566	1.3
Fine arts,	384	2.4	1,347	1.1
Philology,	112	0.5	1,018	0.9
Total,	21,737	100	119,341	100

Newcastle upon Tyne P. L. Lending library: added, 892; total, 27,174; issued, 234,126. *Juvenile dept.:* added, 88; total, 1777; issued, 35,740. *Reference library:* added, 4507; total, 22,165. *News-room:* visits, 496,922.

"The 'Card catalogue' was originally an American invention, but your Committee is of opinion that, both in the arrangement of the cabinet, the fixing of the cards in the drawers, and the material used in the manufacture of the cards, Mr. Haggerston has made a distinct advance upon anything that had previously been accomplished in the provision of a card catalogue for use by a large number of readers. By this simple but ingenious mechanical arrangement the Catalogue, in all its various sections, is always to be found in a state of perfect alphabetical se-

quence, and the addition of new books from time to time in no way interferes with the work previously done."

Bibliography.

BALDAMUS, E. Die Ersch. d. deutschen Literatur auf dem Gebiete d. Kriegswiss. u. Pferdekunde, 1880-84. Lpz., Hinrichs, 1885. 122 p. 8.

Systematic, with an alphabetic index.

BOLTON, H. Carrington. Catalogue of chemical periodicals. From Annals of N. Y. Acad. of Sci., v.3, 1885, p. 159-216. O.

182 titles in several languages; intended to form an authoritative list of all the completed and existing periodicals devoted to chemistry, with a view to facilitating the researches of those undertaking the compilation of indexes.

BOLTON, H. Carrington. Catalogue of scientific and technical periodicals (1665 to 1882), with chronological tables and a library checklist. Wash., 1885. 10+773 p. O. (Smithsonian Misc. coll., 514.)

Indispensable in libraries used by scientific men. Journals of scientific societies and serials published by such societies are excluded, Mr. S. H. Scudder's catalogue (Camb. 1879) sufficing for these. The titles are arranged alphabetically by the first word, neglecting articles and the word New and its equivalents in various languages. Cross references have been very freely made. The chronological table, suggested by Prof. James D. Dana, shows what periodicals were published in a given year, what is the date of a given volume of a given series of a given work, what is the number of a volume whose date only is known; and it will be useful to librarians by supplying bibliographical data of series not in their libraries. The check list shows in what American libraries 2150 of the 2190 periodicals recorded here can be found. There is also an index of subjects. Prof. Baird says in an introduction that "the compiler has devoted a number of years to this arduous task—amid the exactions of his duties as teacher of chemistry without any expectation of remuneration, and purely as a labor of love for the benefit of scientific students and others."

CASEAR, C. N. Directory of the antiquarian booksellers and dealers in second hand books of the U. S. Milwaukee, Wis., 1885. 275 + [1] p. O.

Well done. The names are arranged in three orders, 1° in a general alphabet, with addresses, 2° geographically by states and towns, 3° by the specialties of the dealers. Of the "Hints for finding the author, etc. of books," we showed our appreciation by printing it in our last issue.

CUMONT, Georges. *Bibliographie générale et raisonnée de la numismatique belge*. Brux., F. Gobbaerts, 1884. 11 + 474 p. 8°. 15 fr.

"Le plan me semble parfait. . . Il m'a été impossible de surprendre l'auteur en défaut. — H. S. in *Polybiblion*, p. 255.

FOSTER, W: E. References to political and economic topics prepared to accompany a series of lectures delivered in Providence. Prov., 1885. 27 p. br. D.

FUERTES ACEVEDO, M. Una extensa bibliografía de los escritores asturianos. (*In his* Bosquejo acerca del estado que alcanzo en todas épocas la literatura en Asturias. Badajoz, 1885. 378 p. 4°. 10 m.)

LANDSELL, H: Bibliography. (*In his* Russian Central Asia, London, 1885, 2: 654-684.) 702 nos., with an index and a preface, stating the method of compilation and urging the preparation of a universal subject bibliography.

LEGRAND, E. *Bibliographie hellénique, ou Description raisonnée des ouvrages publiés en grec par des Grecs aux 15^e et 16^e siècles*. Paris, Leroux, 1885. 2 v. 8°. 60 fr.

MOUTIER, l'abbé L. *Bibliographie des dialectes dauphinois*. Valence, 1885. 55 p. 8°. 1 fr. 50 c.

SALVO-COZZO, Giuseppe. *Giunte e correzioni alla "Bibliographia siciliana" di G. M. Mira*. Palermo, Virzi, 1885. 8 + 216 p. 8°. 5 fr.

SOMMERVOGEL, Carlos. *Bibliotheca Mariana de la Compagnie de Jésus*. Paris, A. Picard, 1885. 8 + 242 p. 8°. 6 fr.

Records 2207 works designed to establish or propagate the worship of the Holy Virgin.

SZCZEPANSKI, F. v. *Rossica u. Baltica; Verzeichniss der in u. ßb. Russland u. die balt. Provinzen im J. 1884 erschienenen Schriften in deutscher, französ., u. engl. Sprache*. 1. Jahrg. Reval, Lindfors' Erben, 1885. 62 p. 12°. 40 m.

TAUTE, Reinhold. *Maurerische Bücherkunde, ein Wegweiser durch die gesammte Literatur der Freimaurerei mit literarisch-kritischen Notizen. Verzeichniss der Bibliothek der Loge Carl zu den 3 Ulmen in Ulm*. 1. Thl. 80 p. Lpz., Findel, 1885. 80 p. 8°. 12 m. 8°.

THE REV. C: T. BROOKS'S "Poems, with a memoir by C: W. Wendte," Boston, Roberts, 1885, 14 + 235 p. D. contains lists of his published and unpublished works, by Mr. Wendte, p. 231-235.

THE *Biblionomia* Richardi de FURNIVALLE has been reproduced from a ms. in the Bibliothèque Universitaire, by M. H: Omont, of the

Dép't des Mss. of the Bibliothèque Nationale for distribution at his lectures to the pupils of the École des Chartes.

Prof. R. WÜLKER, of Leipzig, has just finished a portion of the first volume of his important bibliography of Anglo-Saxon literature. It, so far as printed, gives exhaustive lists, with comments, of all works hitherto printed on the subject (1) of old English linguistics; (2) aids to the study of both language and literature; (3) bibliography of publications (essays, dissertations, and texts) connected with Cadmon and his circle, Bede's Death Song, Cynewulf and his circle, and the Exeter Book. — *Pub. circ.*, June 15.

MUNSELL'S Sons, of Albany, propose to issue a new edition brought down to 1886, of D: S. Durrie's *Alphabetical Index to American Genealogies*. The 1st ed. (1868) contained about 10,000 references; the 2d (1878) contained about 15,000, and the proposed ed. will contain above 21,000. It will be issued at the same price. \$3. p. 5°. cl.

Indexes.

ROMANIA; *table analytique des dix premiers volumes, 1872-81; par Jules Gilliéron*. Paris, Vieweg, 1885. 8°. 5 fr.

SOCIÉTÉ DE STATISTIQUE DES DEUX-SÈVRES. *Tables générales des Mémoires, 1836-82, [et des 25 premiers vol. de] Bulletins*, par Léo Desavire. Niort, 1885. 249 p. 8°.

In the June *Neuer Anzeiger* Fletcher's Quarterly index is held up as an example to German librarians and they are exhorted to co-operate in the preparation of an index to German periodicals.

THE forthcoming number of the *Quarterly review* will contain a general index to the last twenty volumes.

Catalogs and Classification.

BIBLIOTHÈQUE WALLONNE DÉPOSÉE À LEYDE. 2^e suppl. au Catalogue, 1881-85. Leyde, Van der Hoeck, 1885. 145 p. 8°.

The catalog by Dr. Bergman was issued in 1875 (204 p.); in 1880 Dr. W. N. du Rieu made a supplement of 50 pages.

BIRMINGHAM FREE Ls. Ref. dept. Books on or illustrative of the history of Birmingham. Birm., 1885. pp. 179-272. O.

Arranged under 32 heads, one of which is "Birmingham printed books," 21 pages, arranged by authors instead of by date of printing, which seems to us a mistake. It contains more than 6000 entries. This collection, like the Shakspeare one, has been entirely formed since the fire of 1879.

BÖRSENVEREIN DER DEUTSCHEN BUCHHÄNDLER. *Katalog der Bibliothek*. Lpz., 1885. 36 + 708 p. + 2 l. O.

With the 2d title "Verzeichniss der Sammlungen des Börsenvereins. 1. Katalog der Bibliothek." A careful catalog (7564 titles) of a good collection of books on the book arts. The titles are full, with imprints. A considerable number of references is made to articles in periodicals. The classification, which is very minute, follows the progress of the book from its writing up to its deposition upon the shelf of the library, as in Cutter's classification of the book arts. It differs from that arrangement in omitting authorship at the beginning, the library having apparently no books on rhetoric, and in putting Bibliography before and not after Bibliothekswissenschaft. An alphabetical index of 53 pages closes the whole. The compiler is F. Herm. Meyer.

"The Katalog der Bibliothek des Börsenvereins der Deutschen Buchhändler represents one of the results of the festival celebrating the quater-centenary of the discovery of the art of printing, held at Leipzig in 1840. The formation of a special library for the use of the trade is greatly due to the well-known W. A. Barth, but the prosperity of the library dates from the appointment of Dr. A. Kirchhoff as librarian in 1861. The first separate catalogue was issued in 1869, and contained 1709 entries. Such has been the growth of the library that the present catalogue contains 7564 titles. It is an elaborate *catalogue raisonné*, provided with an excellent index. The whole reflects the greatest credit on the booksellers of Germany. Of course, there are obvious omissions. The booksellers of the Fatherland do not appear to appreciate properly Mr. Quaritch's huge catalogues. M. Cordier's Bibliography of Beaumarchais seems to be absent. So is Mr. Christie's 'Life of Étienne Dolet,' and other *lacune* might be named. But as a whole this collection is one the trade may be proud of."—*Athenæum*, July 18, 1885.

CORNELL UNIVERSITY. The general card catalogue: objects, general plan, how to use it, supplementary aids. Ithaca, N. Y., 1885. 7 p. O.

INDIANAPOLIS, P. L. Alphabetic catalogue: authors, titles, and subjects. Ind., 1885. 8+940 p. O.

Includes all books received to July 1, 1885, being 38,500 volumes. A dictionary catalog with imprints, except that the size is not given. Black type is used for the headings, small capitals for the authors under subject headings. The A. L. A. colon abbreviations for male first names are employed. The catalog was planned and begun by Mr. A. W. Tyler, in November, 1881, and continued till his resignation in July, 1883. Printing began April, 1882, and was carried on under Mr. Tyler to E. This part of the work we have already noticed. We do not find that the last part is inferior to the first. Mr. Tyler had prepared to I, but the present librarian, Mr. W. De M. Hooper, went over F to I,

to learn the plan of the work. Printing was resumed Nov. 1, and finished by July 1, 1885. It will be seen that the work has been done with considerable speed.

THE MERC. LIB. ASSOC. OF PHILADELPHIA'S July Bulletin contains reading notes on Goethe, by Mr. J. Edmands.

NOTTINGHAM FREE P. L. Class list no. 6 of books in the reference lib.: J. The drama and poetry. Aug. 1885. 50 p. O.

Collections are analyzed for authors, but plays do not appear under the titles, unless they are anonymous. The Byron collection is large, having 16 eds. of *Childe Harold*; the Shakespeare collection is small, only 7 titles.

RACZYŃSKISCH BIBLIOTHEK in Posen. Katalog; bearb. v. Biblioth. M. E. Sosnowski u. L. Kurtzmann. Posen, Jolowicz, 1885. 4 v. 10+984; 15+953; 11+667; 277 p. 8°. 30 m. (bd. in 3 v.).

TORONTO P. L. Catalogue of books and pamphlets presented by J. Hallam. Toronto, 1885. 2 l.+76 p. Q.

Made by G. Mercer Adam. Dictionary: authors are in Clarendon type, subjects in small capitals, first words in roman. Catalogs about 2000 v., of which the Americana fill 25 pages.

ZANGEMEISTER, Ob.-Biblioth. K. System d. Real-Katalogs der Universitäts-Bibliothek Heidelberg. Heidelberg, C. Winter in Comm., 1885. 9+54 p. 8°. 2 m.

The additions to the Grand Ducal library at Weimar make a pamphlet of 56 p. 8°.

The U. S. SURGEON-GENERAL'S OFFICE has issued the 6th volume of its index-catalogue (Heastie-Insfeldt) containing 14,590 book titles, and references to 35,290 journal articles.

YOUNG MEN'S L., Buffalo. Finding-list of history, politics, biography, geography, travel, and anthropology. Aug. Buffalo, 1885. 12+134 p. O.

Index of subjects (7 p.) prefixed. On manila paper or maniloid paper. "To print a [tull] catalogue is very costly, and few libraries can afford to undertake it. Nor does it seem to be seriously demanded. For ordinary occasions of use at home a finding-list will generally suffice, and there is always recourse to the card-catalogue at the library for those who require more." This is in accordance with the remarks at Lake George on the cost of cataloguing.

FULL NAMES:—H: Howard Clark: (Boy life in the U. S. Navy). S: Stanbaugh Bloom: (Why we are Democrats). James Hibbert. Langille: (Our birds in their haunts).

Anonymous, Pseudonyms, etc.

GIULIARI, G. B. Gli anonimi veronesi. *Vermis*, 1885. 192 p. 8°.

Annals of Brookdale, a New England village, Phil., Lippincott, 1881, was written by Frances B. Greenough. — *J. Edmonds*.

At the Red Glove, recently published by Harper & Bros. — Mrs. Macquoid is said to be the author.

The bar sinister. — "The author of 'As it was written' is much more anxious to preserve his incognito than is the author of 'The bar sinister.'" The latter was published anonymously, but Mrs. Walworth has taken pains to let the public know that she is the author of it. — *Critic*, S. 26, p. 150.

Colonel Dunwoodie, millionaire, N. Y., Harper, 1878, was written by Rev. W. M. Baker. I knew this at that time, but was not at liberty to say it in the catalogue I was then printing. — *J. Edmonds*.

Doctor Ben, Boston, Osgood, 1882, S. (Round Robin series), preface signed "Democritus junior," is by the Rev. Orlando Witherspoon. — *H. S.*

Love-letters by a violinist. — According to the *Independent*, Willie Blair, the Queen's late fiddler, is the author of the anonymous poetic volume of "Love-letters by a violinist."

Mrs. Keith's crime is by the widow of the late Prof. W. K. Clifford. The great success of the book has induced Mrs. Clifford to publicly acknowledge her work. — *Pub. weekly*, 5 Sept.

M. A. W. — The author who writes for the leading English magazines over the initials of "M. A. W." says the *Boston Traveller*, is the wife of Humphrey Ward, the writer whose companion volume to "Men of the times," entitled "Men of the reign" — a biographical dictionary of notable persons of both sexes who have died during the reign of Queen Victoria — is now in press. Mrs. Ward is also niece of Matthew Arnold. Her latest book is a novel, "Miss Bretherton."

Miss F. C. Baylor, who has become so popular a contributor to *Lippincott's magazine*, is Mrs. Fanny Courtenay Baylor Belger, of Texas and Virginia. She belongs to a family (the Baylor) of great note in the South and Southwest, and has spent many years of her life abroad. — *Critic*.

Nestor, ps. used in the *Gil Blas* by M. Henry Fouquier. — *Rev. crit.*, 18 J1., p. 96.

Père Goriot. — The translator of Balzac's "Père Goriot," recently issued by Roberts Bros., is Miss Katherine P. Wormeley of Newport. — *R. B.*

Philobibulus, ps. in the "History of education," printed by A. S. Barnes, is L. P. Brockett, M. D. — *Melvil Dewey*.

The shadow of the war, a story of the South in reconstruction times, Chicago, Jansen, McClurg & Co., 1884, was written by Mr. S. T. Robinson. What the S. T. denoteth deponent saith not. — *J. Edmonds*.

Up country letters. — A copy in my library bears the name of C. L. Mansfield as the author. The name is written in, and I do not know on what authority; but the handwriting is that of one who was always searching for such bits of information, and was very apt to be correct. — *M. W. N. in the Critic*.

Th. von Bayer. — Princess Theresa of Bavaria is preparing a record of her recent travels through Great Britain. The Princess's *nom de plume* — Th. von Bayer — will be the name printed on the title-page. — *Pub. weekly*.

Cecil Power, "the author of that vigorous and interesting novel 'Philistia' (new ed., London, Chatto, 1885), has at last revealed himself as the versatile Mr. Grant Allen." — *Acad.*, Oct. 17, p. 251.

E. Orwald. — Burschner's *Literatur Kalender*, 1885, gives this as the pseud. of Bernhardine Schulze-Smidt. — *T. H. W.*

Oliver Thurston. — "Adventures of a Virginian," Phil., Claxton, 1881, D., was written by H. Flanders, author of the "Lives of chief justices." — *J. Edmonds*.

Stepniak. — Mr. Ivan Panin has written to the *Nation* calling in question the identification of Stepniak with Prof. Dragomanoff.

Stepniak. — If Michael Dragomanoff is "Stepniak" how does it happen that in the preface of his "Russia under the tzars," which is signed S. Stepniak, he says, "But most of all I have to thank Mr. Michel Dragomanoff . . . who . . . has given me without stint of time and trouble much valuable assistance, etc.?" — *T. H. W.*

Uncle Esch, pseud. of H. W. Shaw (Josh Billings) in the *Century's Bric-à-brac*. — *Critic*, p. 199.

W. Shepard, ps. of W. S. Walsh in the *Literary life series*, N. Y., Putnams, 1882-84, 3 v., 16°. — *Critic*, p. 114.

THE following pseudonyms are quoted by *Le livre from the 19^e Siècle*:

Camille Blas. — Mme. Martin.

Camille Henry. — Mme. della Rocca.

Carmen. — Mmes. Camille Delaville et Maurice Reynold.

Comtesse Dash. — Mme. de Saint-Mars.

Comtesse de Bassanville. — Mme. Camille Guyot.

Daniel Dare. — Mme. Regnier.

Étincelle. — Mme. de Perroni (given as Mme. de Peronnay in *Lib. jul.*, 1882, p. 66).

Isabelle France. — Mlle. Marcell Ferry.

Jacques Rozier. — Mme. Jules Patton, née Pacini.

Mary Summer. — Mme. Foucaux.

Olivier Lavoisi. — Mme. Juliette Cuvillier-Fleury, née Bouton.

Paule Minck. — Mme. Boyanowich, née Me-karski.

Pierre Cœur. — Mme. de Voisins.

Pierre Ninous. — Mme. Lapeyrère.

René de Camors. — Mme. Clémence Altemer.

Violette. — Mlle. de Laincel.

Wanda de Dunaou. — Mme. Sacher-Masoch.

Notes and Queries.

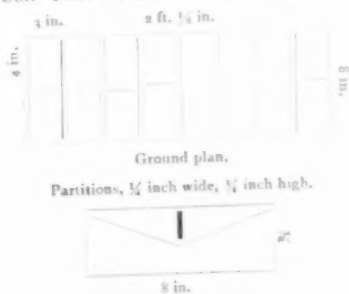
INK ERASER.—To remove writing from a printed page, the safest agent to employ is chlorine water, or, next to this, a solution of the hypochlorite of sodium (sold in drug-shops under the name of "Javelle water" or "Eau de Javelle"). The application of either of these will remove all signs of ink marks, and will not affect the print.

COPYING.—Printed matter may be copied on any paper of an absorbent nature by dampening the surface with a weak solution of acetate of iron, and pressing in an ordinary copying-press. Old writing may also be copied on unsized paper if wet with a weak solution of sulphate of iron mixed with a small solution of sugar syrup.

TO CLEAN IVORY.—Ivory scales, paper-knives, and so on, may be cleaned by scrubbing them with a new soft tooth-brush, soap, and tepid water; then dry the ivory and brush well; dip the latter in alcohol, and polish the ivory until it has regained its former sheen. If the water gives the ivory a yellowish tint, dry the object in a heated place. If age has yellowed it, place the object under a bell-jar, with a small vessel containing lime and muriatic acid, and set the whole in the sunshine. Care must be taken not to inhale the fumes given off during the operation. The chlorine restores the ivory to its pristine whiteness.

INDELIBLE STAMPING INK.—M. E. Johanson, of St. Petersburg, gives the following for marking textile materials by a stamp: "Twenty-two parts of carbonate of soda are dissolved in eighty-five parts of glycerine, and triturated with twenty parts gum arabic; in a small flask are dissolved eleven parts of nitrate of silver in twenty parts of officinal water of ammonia. The two solutions are then mixed and heated to boiling. After the liquid has acquired a dark color, ten parts of Venetian turpentine are stirred into it. The quantity of glycerine may be varied to suit the size of the letters. After stamping, expose to the fire, or apply a hot iron."

SLIP TRAY OF NEWTON FREE LIBRARY.



Section of end; dotted lines showing how the tray is grooved in the centre to prevent the slips from falling out easily.

I use the manila slips for charging; size 2 x 3 inches. The spaces in the tray are large enough to drop the slip in easily. Each compartment of the tray receives the slips from a certain class of books as fast as they are charged. As, for instance, the upper left-hand compartment receives the slips charged for magazines, the second, the travels; the third, foreign books, etc. Formerly all slips were dropped into a box together and sorted out afterward. Since we have used the tray, and thus sorted the slips into classes as charged, we have saved two thirds of the time of sorting. The tray is made of ash, and the under side covered with canton flannel to prevent scratching the counter.

HANNAH P. JAMES, Librarian.

Librarians.

VAUX.—The late Mr. W. S. W. Vaux's character is sketched by a correspondent of the *Athenæum* (July 4, p. 22, 23). The party of American librarians who visited London in 1877 will be sorry to learn of his death.

WALFORD.—Another of the friends whom the American party met, is gone. Mr. Cornelius Walford died Sept. 28. He was a man of unwearying industry, but his projects were greater still. His "Insurance cyclopædia" remains unfinished, and his bibliography of all English periodicals was only just begun.

MR. C. H. BURBANK was appointed city librarian of Lowell, July 28th, to succeed Mr. Frank P. Hill, resigned. "He is a native of Lowell, born in 1838, and educated in private schools. Since the *Morning mail* was established in 1879, Mr. Burbank has been on its editorial staff. He is a hard worker and an enthusiast in anything pertaining to literature, with conscientious and courteous qualities in a marked degree."

P. A. TIRLE, the well-known bibliographer, long librarian of the Leyden University, is — the *Library chronicle* says — a grandson of the eminent Dutch historian, N. Godfried van Kampen, of whose life and writings, S. R. van Campen, the author of the "Dutch in the Arctic seas," is making an elaborate study. Professor Van Kampen himself was also, early in his career, the librarian of the Bibliotheca Thysiana at Leyden.

MR. LINDERFELT, of Milwaukee, has published an extremely limited and very dainty edition of a short treatise on Preference, the Swedish whist, which he distributed to libraries and friends. It has excited so much attention that there is talk of issuing a larger edition for the laity. From a trial of the game at the time of the meeting of the A. L. A. at Lake George, and since, we can testify that it is an agreeable pastime. It differs from whist in that the trumps are sometimes made by the players and sometimes dispensed with, and also in the manner of counting.

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